

awarded a Pulitzer Prize for its coverage of the Capitol Airlines crash at Tri-City Airport which killed 47 people. This commitment to excellence led to additional awards by the Michigan Press Association. Additionally, he led several technological changes, during his tenure with the Bay City Times, including facilitating the switch from large format cameras to 35mm in the 1950's and launching a photo darkroom redesign in 1974.

Leonard shares his enthusiasm for photography with others in his field and has served as a mentor to many future successful photographers including members of the Saginaw News, the Detroit Free Press, and the Muskegon Chronicle. He will continue to photograph during his retirement and will continue to touch aspiring photographers.

He could not have had such a successful career and fulfilled life without the support of his wife, Jean, of 34 years. Both gourmet cooks, Leonard and Jean collaborated on a food illustration for the Times and won awards for those photos. They have two daughters, Julie and Maria, and three grandchildren.

I urge my colleagues to join me in commending Leonard Falce for his outstanding career and wishing Leonard and his family health and happiness as he enters his retirement.

#### CONGRATULATIONS ON A SPECIAL SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 29, 1996*

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives a very special event, the 25th Newark Teen Arts Festival, a display of visual and performing arts by the students in the Newark Public Schools Secondary Program.

This annual event, which will be held on March 9, is a cooperative effort of the Newark Public Schools—Office of Art, Office of Music Education, and the Junior League of Montclair-Newark, Inc., which has sponsored the festival from its inception in 1971.

During this silver anniversary celebration, student artworks will be exhibited in the Mutual Benefit Life Community Gallery. Highlighted will be a selection of the crafts, drawings, graphics, photographs, paintings, and sculptures created by students in the senior high schools. The performing arts portion will feature varied vocalists, musical and choral selections, showcasing the talent of Newark's secondary youth.

During the 24 years of the Newark Teen Arts Festival, the Newark Museum has exhibited more than 3,000 secondary student visual artworks and hosted the high school performances of over 100 musicians, dancers, vocalists, choral groups, and plays.

The festival brings the local community together in a wonderful spirit of cultural appreciation and enjoyment.

As the representative of Newark and Montclair, I am proud of the accomplishments of these fine young people, and I applaud the

work of the Junior League in making this annual event possible. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in sending our congratulations on this special silver anniversary and our best wishes for continued success.

#### COMMEMORATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 28, 1996*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, since 1976, February has been celebrated as Black History Month, but the origins of this event date back to 1926, when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period of time in February to recognize the heritage, achievements, and contributions of African-Americans.

I want to extend greetings to all of you who are celebrating Black History Month during this important time of renewal and reflection for our country.

History has its own power and black women more than ever before need its truths to challenge hateful assumptions, negative stereotypes, myths, lies, and distortions about our own role in the progress of time.

Black women need to know the contradictions and ironies that our unique status presents to a country founded on the proposition that all men are created equal and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and opportunity to pursue happiness.

Brave Texas women have used violence, stealth, the legal system, and political strategies to protect themselves and their loved ones. While the private lives of most black women occur within their family settings, those stories remain closed to the public eye.

This evening I would like to highlight not only the trials and tribulations but the bold and creative initiatives black women of Texas have made and contributed to this society.

Women have traditionally tended their families, friends, and neighbors, but around 1900 nursing became professionalized. Mrs. Mary Keys Gibson was among the first southern blacks to receive a nursing certificate from an accredited school, the Chautauqua School of Nursing in Jamestown, NY, in 1907.

Nursing was not taken seriously as a profession in Texas until 1909, when the Texas Graduate Nurses Association persuaded the legislature to pass licensing standards and procedures. By 1912, approximately 65 hospitals existed in the United States, including 6 in Texas.

The Wright Cuney Memorial Nurse Training School was located in Dallas. Mrs. C.H. Graves opened her home to the sick in Temple in 1916. Later, as a nurse, she founded the Memorial Colored Hospital, which operated until the 1950's.

Miss Annie Mae Mathis of Austin was possibly the first African-American on the staff of the Texas State Board of Health. Hired in 1922, she was the first black maternity and infancy nurse in the bureau of child hygiene. Over the next few years, she addressed thou-

sands of white women at Methodist conferences, published an article on "Negro Public Health Nursing in Texas," and surveyed 500 homes in Houston County in 1934.

She recruited black school teachers and midwives to try to improve conditions. In other communities, she organized adult health classes, clinics, and instruction for midwives.

Federal legislation, beginning with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, has helped to raise the glass ceiling for black women. In Texas, they took advantage of each opportunity presented—to get out of the domestic labor ghetto and into white-collar and professional jobs, to use their educational opportunities to enter politics, and to make the process work for their objectives.

Like our predecessors, black women of the nineties continue to pursue not only our continued advancement, but the objectives involving the next generation and the preservation and extension of their history and culture. In addition, a goal of this generation of black women is solidarity with other disadvantaged groups.

While racism is far from ended and the economic battle for racial and gender parity is not yet won, many black women are respected leaders who improve the quality of Texas and help shape the future of the State.

Judging by black Texas women's lengthy and admirable history of trials and triumphs, the transformation of the world is underway. The strong women are coming, it is indeed our time.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROSE ZUZWORSKY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 29, 1996*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Dr. Rose Zuzworsky for combining personal and community activism with her deep religious convictions. Rose has been a resident of Cypress Hills for 30 years. She began her community involvement in Blessed Sacrament Parish. She serves on several advisory committees including the pastor's advisory council, and is the chairperson of the environment subcommittee of the Cypress Hills Community Coalition.

Rose's interest in environmental concerns is both personal and professional. Dr. Zuzworsky has worked closely with a number of religious organizations and coalitions, and has been a guest lecturer to academic and community groups. In recent years she has volunteered in the recycling division of the department of sanitation. In 1992 she participated in the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro.

There is no doubt that Rose's theological training greatly influences her philosophy relative to the environment, as evidenced by her doctoral dissertation which examined the theological and practical dimensions of environmental concerns. The world needs more people to take up the cause of environmental protection, and I am pleased to have her as an ally in that cause.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 652,  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT OF  
1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 1, 1996

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement provides that, in order for a Bell operating company to receive in-region interLATA relief, either the company must have entered into an interconnection agreement contemplated under section 271(c)(1)(A) with a facilities-based carrier or, if there has been no request for such an agreement, must have provided the statement of interconnection terms contemplated under section 271(c)(1)(B) (approved by a State under section 252(f)). Either the agreement or the statement must meet the requirements of section 271(c)(2)(B), which itemizes the competitive checklist, and must include each of the items in the checklist.

The purpose of these provisions is to ensure that a new competitor has the ability to obtain any of the items from the checklist that the competitor wants. It is very possible that every new competitor will not want every item on that list. In such cases, the legislation would not require the Bell operating company to actually provide every item to a new competitor under the agreement contemplated in section 271(c)(1)(A) in order to obtain in-region relief.

Under these circumstances, the Bell operating company would satisfy its obligations by demonstrating, by means of a statement similar to that required by section 271(c)(1)(B), how and under what terms it would make those items available to that competitor and others when and if they are requested. It would be entirely appropriate under this legislation for the Federal Communications Commission to determine under section 271(d)(3)(A) that the Bell operating company has fully implemented the competitive checklist.

Quite simply, Congress did not intend to permit the Bell operating companies' competitors to delay their entry into the in-region interLATA market by refusing to include checklist items in the interconnection agreements. Refusal for such reasons would not constitute good-faith negotiations by the competitors. Where the Bell operating company has offered to include all of the checklist items in an interconnection agreement and has stated its willingness to offer them to others, the Bell operating company has done all that can be asked of it and, assuming it has satisfied the other requirements for in-region interLATA relief, the Commission should approve the Bell operating company's application for that relief.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET  
TRANSITION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 28, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, once again North Carolina's version of the Washing-

ton Post, the Raleigh News & Observer has it wrong. In a recent editorial they called for the end of an important program for hard-working farmers of eastern North Carolina. They endorsed the elimination of the peanut program and they give as the reason the supposed increased benefit to the consumer. This could not be further from the truth. Peanuts and peanut products sell for more in Canada and Europe than in the United States. This is true even though those manufacturers purchase peanuts on the world market. Peanut farmers will suffer substantially if the proposal to eliminate the peanut program passes. The lost revenue in the first year will exceed \$275 million. It has been argued that the farmers' losses will be transferred into savings for the consumer, but this will not happen. Lower input cost for the manufacturer will be retained and not passed on to the consumer. The importance of the peanut program in North Carolina cannot be overstated. Agriculture is our most basic industry. The House has recognized that changes in past policies were needed. But it also recognized that changes must be gradual in order to minimize hardships and at the same time insure the health of this most important industry.

FLORIDA AIR NATIONAL GUARD  
ON DUTY IN CUBAN CRISIS

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 29, 1996

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, the destruction of two unarmed civilian aircraft from the group "Brothers to the Rescue" and killing of four pilots has again focused our attention on the Castro regime's criminal behavior. I am pleased that the international community has responded swiftly to these horrible misdeeds.

I would note that even as our Government, the Congress, and the Security Council were working to fashion their political responses, the men and women of the Florida Air National Guard were on heightened alert status in defense of our national interests. Following the shoot-downs, Jacksonville-based F-15's of the 125th fighter wing, supported by the unit's C-26 operational support aircraft, redeployed to Homestead Air Reserve Base in South Florida. There they joined a detachment of the 125th that is on alert 365 days a year to assure protection of our Nation's airspace and perform the combat air patrol mission.

The air guard's speedy response to the Castro dictatorship's crimes is a tribute to the dedication and professionalism of our guard forces. We owe them all a debt of gratitude.

TRIBUTE TO JACQUELINE  
CHARITY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 29, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Jacqueline Charity, who serves as deputy director for access and compliance with the New York City Board of Education, for her years of service. Ms. Charity has amassed

an impressive résumé of selfless service in the cause of educating young people. She has been directly responsible for programs targeted at talented and gifted students, in addition to her outstanding supervision of the College Bound Program. Recognizing that it is essential for students to be competitive in math and sciences, Ms. Charity undertook the challenge to establish a math-science program at Stuyvesant High School.

Jacqueline attended primary and secondary school in Brooklyn, and received her undergraduate degree from Brooklyn College, and her masters degree from New York University.

A devoted mother and wife, Jackie finds the time to provide extensive community service in her church and for numerous civic organizations. Among her numerous awards is recognition from the Jack and Jill organization and the YWCA. Jacqueline maintains her spiritual center by serving as a eucharistic minister/lay reader at St. Phillips Episcopal Church. I am pleased to be able to bring the accomplishment of this noted Brooklyn educator to the attention of my colleagues.

COMMEMORATING COMPOSER-  
CONDUCTOR MORTON GOULD

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 29, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commemorate Morton Gould, the great composer, conductor, and recording artist who died on February 21 at the age of 82.

Gould's contributions included significant works for orchestra, chamber ensemble, band, chorus and soloists, as well as scores composed for film, television, Broadway, and ballet. Throughout his career, Gould's work was characterized as particularly American, integrating the elements of jazz, blues, spirituals, and folk music.

He was born on December 10, 1913 in Richmond Hill, NY. As a child prodigy, he composed and published his first work at age 6. Growing up during the throes of the Great Depression, Gould supported his family by working as a vaudeville pianist.

His music has been commissioned by symphony orchestras, the Library of Congress, the New York City Ballet, and the American Ballet Theatre. Gould's work has been performed worldwide by a number of prominent conductors.

He received the Kennedy Center Honor in 1994 and the Pulitzer Prize in Music the following year. Elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters in 1986, Gould received 12 Grammy nominations and a Grammy award in 1966. He conducted more than 100 albums on three different recording labels.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Gould was a great friend of the intellectual property community as an active participant in many ASCAP and ASCAP Foundation programs. A tireless advocate for new American composers, he was constantly seeking opportunities to expose their work. Gould also served with distinction on the Board of the American Symphony Orchestra League and on the National Endowment for the Arts Music Panel.

Mr. Speaker, Morton Gould was a great American artist whose talents and contributions to our national culture will be missed. I